

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1940.

PAGE NINE

## City Living Well Within Its Budget First Six Months of 1940

A tabulation of city expenditures and receipts by Recorder F. G. Leslie for the first six months of 1940 shows the city to have spent less than half the budget adopted last fall. The general fund expenditures up to June 30 were \$1,323.21 where the amount budgeted for the year totalled \$25,370.

For the water fund there has been expended \$7750.80 and the year's budget figure was \$14,520. Payment of bonds and interest is not included in the above. In the water fund, on Series F bonds there has been paid during the first months \$1485 interest and in July an additional \$230 interest on 1936 funding bonds was paid.

For the purpose of comparison with the budget the following figures in the first column show the amount expended up to June 30, and the second column what the budget for the year was:

<b>Personal Services:</b>	
City Recorder	\$ 296.96 \$ 800.00
City Marshal	900.00 1,800.00
Deputies (3)	1,350.00 2,100.00
Street Commissioner	720.00 1,440.00
City Attorney	360.00 720.00
City Treasurer	900.00 1,800.00
Fire Chief	60.00 120.00
Health Officer	60.00 120.00
Other Services	239.56 480.00
City Engineer	113.55 300.00
Total	4,573.51 10,020.00
<b>Material &amp; Supplies:</b>	
Light, Power, & Phone	1,796.46 3,600.00
Stationery, Printing & Office Supplies	59.98 250.00
Fuel & Supplies	244.43 600.00
Total	2,099.93 4,650.00
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Repair to Streets, Bridge etc.	2,518.43 4,000.00
City Hall Maint.	113.35 700.00
Fire Department	582.18 1,500.00
Community Bldg.	348.66 1,000.00
Elections	200.00
Library	499.96 1,000.00
Workmen's Comp.	146.38 400.00
City Parks	30.00 100.00
Purchase of Property for Special Asst.	1,300.00 10,700.00
Total	4,348.78 10,700.00
<b>WATER FUND</b>	
<b>Personal Services:</b>	

Superintendent	\$ 800.00 \$1,600.00
City Recorder	550.00 1,100.00
City Treasurer	300.00 600.00
Other Services	288.00 580.00
Total	2,338.00 4,280.00
<b>Construction &amp; Repairs:</b>	
Labor	2,088.00 3,900.00
Pipe & Supplies	2,352.70 4,600.00
Miscellaneous	233.08 1,000.00
Total	4,673.78 9,500.00
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Workmen's Comp.	42.47 150.00
Other Expenses:	
Right of way	150.00
Road work	60.00
Rent Pump	137.46 150.00
Total	419.93 300.00
<b>Total funds received by the city amount to \$27,292.81, of which the special tax has produced \$19,473.53 of the \$23,480 estimated; the water department in six months has brought in \$13,589.38, where the year's estimated receipts was \$23,315, and \$4,029.50 has been received from other sources.</b>	

Receipts

Water Dept.	\$13,589.38	\$23,315.00
Rents	352.50	400.00
Licenses	188.50	300.00
Mt. States Franchise	780.72	1,400.00
Fines	421.00	800.00
Boat Tax	1,231.60	900.00
Miscellaneous	385.00	150.00
Bldg. Permits	53.74	150.00
Sale of Real Estate	394.66	800.00
Com. Bldg. Revenue	224.75	500.00
Liquor Tax	150.43	250.00
Received Spl Tax	19,473.53	
Total	\$27,292.81	\$23,420.00

The outstanding indebtedness of the city has been reduced \$28,601.18 this year, the following being what is now outstanding and what was outstanding when the budget was prepared:

Gen. Fund War	\$ 579.13	\$ 12,014.75
Water Fd War	466.77	350.23
Water, Series F	None	6,578.40
Beach Bridge Bonds	None	1,000.00
General Funding Bonds—1936	17,500.00	17,500.00
Imp. Bonds	14,844.42	24,548.03
Water Fund Bonds		
—Series I	80,000.00	80,000.00
Series 1935	24,000.00	24,000.00
Series F-1	20,000.00	20,000.00
Total	\$131,500.22	\$189,991.40

necessary to borrow another \$300,000 on August 1 to keep the relief fund on a cash basis. This money which is borrowed on state liquor certificates, is used to supplement profits from the state's liquor monopoly which have been found inadequate to meet relief needs.

Worn out by the additional demands upon his time by the Salem Centennial, Governor Sprague is hibernating this week "somewhere along the Metolius river." Accompanied by Mrs. Sprague, the governor left Monday morning for an unannounced destination in order that he might enjoy a complete rest without interruption by the worries of public office.

In addition to his official duties the governor participated in the centennial pageant each night, leading the grand march in the inaugural ball. He also participated in the forum discussions during three afternoons of the centennial celebration and Saturday night following the pageant entertained at a ball in the dance pavilion at the state fair grounds.

Saturday noon Governor and Mrs. Sprague entertained former governors and their wives and widows of former governors at a luncheon at their home. Attending this function were Mrs. T. T. Gear, of Portland, widow of former governor Gear who served the state from 1899 to 1903; Mr. and Mrs. Oswald West, Portland, 1911-15; Ben W. Olcott, Portland, 1919-23; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Norblad, Astoria, 1929-31; Major General and Mrs. Charles H. Martin, Portland, 1933-36.

What is probably Oregon's most ancient automobile came to light this week when Secretary of State Snell received a request from G. T. Bachman, of Portland, for the transfer of title to a 1898 Sears automobile to his wife, Mrs. Bachman. This is no record of its ever having been licensed by the state's motor vehicle department.

Universal fingerprinting is advocated by Joe S. Murray, identification expert at the Oregon state prison. Fingerprinting, Murray pointed out, provides protection for the innocent as well as a snare for the guilty, and is the only means of absolute identification yet devised.



Oregon has spent a grand total of \$281,879,722 on its state highway system since it inaugurated a good roads program in 1917 with a \$4,000,000 bond issue. Of this huge sum \$215,996,890 has been raised through state sources, principally the gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees; \$49,503,255 was contributed by the federal government; \$15,895,713 came from the various counties, and \$783,864 came from miscellaneous sources, including railroads for construction of grade separations.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Oregon spent more state money on its highway system in 1939 than it spent on all other state functions, not including higher education. Expenditure of state money on highways last year amounted to \$11,154,493, whereas only \$10,806,025 was spent on all other state functions, not including higher education. These functions included the operation of all state institutions as well as all state departments, boards and commissions. In the same year \$5,625,000 was spent on higher education or less than half the amount spent on state highways.

Since 1920 when only \$2,211,400 was spent on state highways expenditure of state highway funds have increased five-fold whereas expenses of all other state functions, including higher education, have not quite doubled in the same period.

A report that Earl Fehi, former county judge of Jackson county, had been issued a permit to drive an automobile while an inmate of the state hospital, was denied by the Secretary of State. Fehi, who is in the department show, Snell explained, that Fehi applied in person at the Portland branch of the state department for an operator's license and was granted a renewal of his permit as a matter of routine. Last May when informed that Fehi had been committed to the state hospital, he immediately cancelled the permit, Snell said.

State Treasurer Pearson found it

## OUR DEFENSE The Size of Our Defense Program

The following is sent newspapers of the United States by the National Defense Advisory Commission at Washington, D. C.

The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has requested approximately \$10,000,000,000 to build up our Army and Navy. The Congress was asked to permit increasing the strength of our Army to 1,500,000 and to provide means for outfitting an additional 800,000 men who might be called to the colors.

At the present moment we have a force of 500,000 men made up of the regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves. Under the terms of the new defense program, we will have to provide men and materials to increase our armed forces fourfold. And we have to do it in a hurry.

Now that's no simple problem. It's more than just opening the door and announcing "We would like to hire a million and a half men" and have them step right up and become soldiers. The men have to be trained. They have to become familiar with the complex instruments of modern warfare. In order to do that they have to be equipped with those instruments, and plenty of them.

A modern army needs everything from safety pins to locomotives. It needs guns and ammunition to be sure, and those guns and ammunition must be of the most modern type, to be effective. To put a modern army in the field calls for clothes, food, and medical supplies. It also calls for a means of getting to the battle, and means of supply when it gets there. Modern war is total war. We must be fully prepared.

Accomplishing this task in the face of an emergency requires co-ordination of our resources of men and materials, and above all co-ordination of our huge industrial plant that is the backbone of the nation in peace as well as in war. Many of the supplies we are going to need are turned out every day by the nation's industries. These can be procured by the government through normal channels of industry. But many others are special equipment needed only for defense. These must be specially built for us, some in new plants. In making these special instruments, we must minimize interference with normal requirements of the nation. But we have to have them just the same.

To see that this operation goes ahead fast and efficiently, the president appointed the National Defense Advisory Commission on May 28, 1940. This Commission is composed of men who are particularly qualified by special knowledge of an industry, public utility, or some natural resource, or are otherwise specially qualified. The Commission's task is to translate the defense program from laws on the statute books, from a blueprint, into actual supplies needed by the men under arms. Their problem rests upon three vital questions.

What do we need? Where is it? How do we get it?

It perhaps is the greatest unified effort ever undertaken by the American people. It has already started. What We Need

The outlines of the job under way are already clear. On May 16, the President asked Congress to provide \$1,182,000,000 for defense. On May 31, he again sent a message declaring that the incredible events abroad, during the latter part of May, necessitated another \$1,577,761,170 to speed up preparation for our military and naval needs. On July 10, due to further drastic changes in the world situation, and because of the united will of the American people to defend themselves against all enemies, foreign and domestic, the president asked for further appropriation of \$4,848,171,987 for national defense.

This would provide for: Equipping a navy to meet any possible combination of hostile forces. Total equipment for a land force of 1,500,000.

Reserve stocks of tanks, guns, and artillery ammunition for an additional 800,000 men.

Additional planes to the number of 15,000, for the Army and 4,000 for the Navy.

private to produce essential equipment required for our forces. In order to provide that equipment, we determine what the Army and Navy need, in terms of uniforms, guns, tanks, planes, and ships. This is broken down into raw materials. Provision is made for processing these raw materials. Plants are provided to convert these materials into the weapons to put into the hands of the troops. The nation is like a gigantic

production line. A breakdown at any point along the hundreds of raw materials' lines might stall the whole machine. That must not happen. As fast as the men are ready, the materials must be ready. This series will explain how this is being accomplished.

Calling cards, 50 for \$1.00.

Much uncertainty still existed as to mobilization of the national guard for a year of intensive training at the Oregon troops left their home stations Sunday for the annual summer maneuvers at Camp Murray, Washington. Best guess in informed circles is, however, that if congress passes the mobilization bill, the guard which will return from camp on August 25 will leave again for the more extending training about mid-September.

the state department of vocational education as job-placement instructor. It will be the function of Mrs. Schmitz to instruct the young men now being trained in the basic skills essential to national defense, in the technique of job-placement. She will conduct classes in Salem, Eugene, Portland, Pendleton and other centers in which this training is not being carried out.

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A. F. & A. M.  
Stated Communication  
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REMOVABLE OVEN SIDE BRACKETS  
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